PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.] PORTSMOUTH, (New-Hampshire), Published by CHARLES TURELL, No. 11, Market-Street. [PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXV.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1814. [No. 67.

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1814.

FOR THE ORACLE.

THE SABBATH.

THE profanation of the Sabbath, in this section of our country, has become a subject of *deep* lamentation to the friends of order and religion. There is a *seriousness* in this fact which claims the attention of society and the church. Of society in distinction from the church, because a disregard of the Sabbath is the violation of civil law, and consequently of social obligation. Of the church in distinction from society because it is a violation of divine law, and consequently, of religious obligation.

That the Sabbath is to be observed, in this part of our country, admits of no dispute, since the Legislature, by enacting laws for its observation, has given a decision upon the duty of citizens in relation to this subject, which *ought* to be considered as binding them to the performance. Did we live in a more southern latitude, where such laws do not exist, arguments *sufficient*, from scripture and sacred experience, might be adduced, for the immediate enaction of them. But, we take it as a position granted, that the Sabbath is to be observed; we take it *also* as a position granted, that the *first day* of the week is the *Christian Sabbath*.

Should any contend that the obligations imposed by virtue of the fourth commandment, to keep the Sabbath "*holy*," ceased at the commencement of the christian dispensation, because the *last day* of the week ceased to be observed, he only discovers his inattention to the fourth commandment; for, in that commandment, which must be acknowledged to exist in all its force while the moral law remains *obligatory*, the Sabbath is called "*the seventh day*" in reference to the six days of labour which precede, and not in reference to the last day of the week. Should any contend, that the fourth commandment is not *obligatory*, because the *ceremonial* law is abrogated, his conclusion would be as much without foundation in reason as in scripture.

But, what is implied in the observation of the Sabbath? To observe the Sabbath is to neglect all worldly employment both of labour and amusement, and to spend the day in private, social, and public exercises of religion.

Although in view of GOD, the Sabbath is profaned as well by neglecting the exercises of religion, as by engaging in the customary business and pleasures of the world, it is with the *last* only of these evils that civil law and society can, with propriety interfere.

The laws, relating to the Sabbath should be executed, because they *exist*. Convince a depraved community, that the laws by which that community is held in existence may be violated, whenever the *sin* of violating them becomes *fashionable*, and society is laid in ruins. Piety and patriotism, in individual instances, may weep on the ashes, but they cannot redeem from desolation. Now, what has a more powerful tendency to produce this conviction in a community, than a disposition, in the proper officers, to neglect the faithful execution of the laws.

The laws relating to the Sabbath should *exist*, because they are *salutary*. Experience has testified, that where the Sabbath is *strictly* observed, the education of children also is a great subject of attention, and the plain inference is, the education of children is promoted by a due observation of the Sabbath. It would be easy to show, in what way this effect upon education is produced, but it is unnecessary.

It is acknowledged by all, that there is an intimate connection between the education of the rising generation and the future prospects of society. Hence go into those towns and societies where the Sabbath has been *strictly* observed and the education of youth has been held sacred for generations, and you find the inhabitants intelligent, social, peaceful, and happy. If these things be so, who can feel indifferent to the subject under discussion?

But, society comes with her simple interrogatory, *what shall be done?* Our answer is plain, the laws which exist, must be put in execution. During the continuance of the Sabbath then, *stop the man of business*. He can have no reasonable excuse for labour; and if so, convince him, by the exercise of proper authority, that the laws and interests of society are not to be surrendered to the will of an individual. Convince him that piety is not to be interrupted in devotion, and our religious assemblies are not to be disturbed. He may, perhaps, talk loudly of *superstition*, of *bigotry*, and *persecution*; but *these* words, let it be remembered, have become mere *breath* in the mouths of wicked men, to blow up the fire of popular prejudice.

The christian and patriot cannot be terrified from duty, by *mere* words.—Their stability must be more fortified by principles, and their perseverance in good deeds, more invincible to attack.

To a man with his eyes open, it has become notorious, that our public roads are filled, upon the Sabbath, with travellers of every description—the quiet of our public houses, on that day, is interrupted, and the peace of every friend to order is disturbed. It is not unfrequent to see four to eight and ten teams on their way to market, and the teamsters driving, with heads up, over law, decency and religion.

Some towns in this State, with a zeal as noble as it is christian, during a number of months, have been combatting this evil. But its local exertion cannot effect a reformation; for, it must necessarily be confined in its operation, and if it diminish the amount of travel in one place, for reasons which are obvious, it will increase it in another. The subject calls for *unity* of exertion. Let it become the determination of every town, society and individual to stop the labour and travel, usual on the Sabbath; and, in this way, to wipe off the stain of guilt which is fixing upon our religious character, and the reformation is, at once, effected.

But, the violation of the Sabbath is not confined to labourers and men of business, that day so sacred in its origin, has become to many, the season of amusement. In view of this fact, does society again ask, *what shall be done?* I answer, *stop the man of pleasure*. Nothing is more unreasonable than *his* conduct—nothing more subversive of order. To gratify one man, shall the devotion of hundreds be interrupted, and the laws of the State surrendered! O my country! our degeneracy has not come to this! There is yet *efficacy* in the law, and *ability* to execute in the people. Let it be known then, in every town, that the *man*, who habitually violates the laws respecting the Sabbath, is not a candidate for suffrage to any office, and is not respected as a moral man.

It is not too much to say, in *any* society, and in *any* place, that *men*, who consult profit or pleasure at the expense of law, are not *qualified*, as moral men, for office; because, if their oath will not bind them to observe the laws in one instance, where is the assurance to society, that it will, in any instance, when gain or pleasure comes in contact with duty. But there remains a more powerful reason for executing the laws respecting the Sabbath than has been mentioned, a HOLY GOD has never failed to inflict punishment for the profanation of that day. For violating the Sabbath, among other sins which were committed with it GOD gave the Israelites to frequent captivity, and, finally to destruction. Not to mention other examples equally admonitory, I appeal to the religious sensibility of my fellow-citizens, whether many of the political evils, which, at present, afflict our land, would not, in probability, have slept in silence, had the men, who manage our public concerns, been duly attentive to the institutions of Religion. If so, what individual who loves his country is not prepared to assist in causing the Sabbath to be observed.

We boast of our superiour attainments in literature and in life, but the fact cannot be denied, we have degenerated from the religion and virtues of our fathers. It has been said, theirs was the age of superstition, and this is the age of reason. Were we to admit the *whole* of this extraordinary position, we should be justified in giving this remark in supplement, theirs was the age of prosperity, and this is the age of adversity. What of happiness has been gained by the improvement? *Surely nothing*. But theirs was *not* the age of superstition, I speak with reverence, *it was the age of piety*. Religion was not in exile, and the *day of Christ* was not profaned. My country! was *that* period happy? Fellow-Citizens! What motives are presented to rouse us from indifference to the observation of the Sabbath! Let *this* institution be neglected—let its privileges be obliterated, and your posterity will be pagans. Gloomy wretchedness will stand, in the way of futurity, and call *this* age "Father." If there be a *righteous* providence, which no one will venture to deny; a reformation is inseparable from the expectation of better days. The noble interests of religion, of society and of man will call for VIGOROUS and *immediate* exertion! These interests are the sentinel of alarm. *"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear!"*

S. H. F.

New-Hampshire, Dec. 1814.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Grosvenor's Speech.

Extracts from Mr. GROSVENOR's Speech on the Bill to fill the Ranks of the Regular Army.

I believe my friend from New-Hampshire, (Mr. WEBSTER), has gone to the very extent of the fact, when he has admitted, that you might possibly, by this provision gain an accession of one thousand to your armies. Under the present law minors enlist. All that worthless description of young men, who have received their education in the tippling shops, and the brothels, now go into your armies, and nobody reclaims them; because the camp is their proper element. Beyond this description, which you now have, if you gain an annual thousand, you will exceed even your own expectation. And for this paltry gain, you are about to adopt a principle, not only in the opinion of many unconstitutional, but in practice, jeopardizing the good order of the community, violating contracts, disturbing the sacred rights of natural affection, and all the felicities of domestic life. My honorable friend from N. H. has characterized the proceeding as *folly*. I pronounce it a measure combining strong characters of weakness and violence, of folly and madness.

My friend from N. H. has said, that if you can enlist apprentices in defiance of their masters you may also deliver the slave from his servitude. Is he not literally correct? Why may you not enlist the slave? Because by the municipal laws of the States, he has not the power to contract. The same reason precisely, forbids the enlisting of minors and apprentices. If you can remove the incapacity from the latter, so you may from the former. Will you say that the master has a property in the services of his slave? How has he that property? Solely by a State law. By the same law the master has a property in the service of the apprentice, the father in the minority of the son—And if you may abrogate the law and violate the property in the one case, you may do it in the other. Nor, is there any distinction arising from the duties of native allegiance. I have already stated, that the sovereign powers of government, in this country, are divided. Part rest with the States and part with the union. With the latter, rest those powers delegated in the constitution; all the remainder are in the States, or the people. The natural allegiance of the people is due to the State sovereignties. And that allegiance only is due to the federal government which is promised by the constitution. In that constitution, the minor was promised no military duty, but that which is to be performed in the militia. In the militia he may be forced into the service of the U States, "to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasion." Beyond this you cannot force him into your service.—Nor can you entice him by any contract not sanctioned by his father, guardian or master.

An honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. WARD), had spoken of the domestic happiness, the social and maternal feelings which this act would violate—the heart-reading scenes that must occur, when the youth, who in a moment of feverish ambition or giddy revelry, had enlisted, should be dragged from the embraces of his mother and sisters to the dangers of a Canadian war. Gentlemen who favor the bill, have all appeared to me to treat this subject with too much levity.

Sir, the best feelings of our natures, those strong family affections, which form at once the ligaments and felicities of social life, cannot be violated by any government with impunity. And those measures which cause the tears of a whole nation to flow, cannot comport with its interests, its honor, or its durable prosperity. But these, it seems, will be the tears of women.

The age of chivalry may have departed; but the nature and affections of man remain unchanged. And the annals of the world will prove, that, when by oppression and injustice, tears are wrung from female eyes, it never can be long before they mingle with the blood of man. Let no legislator forget, that so closely are the social affections knit together, so well are our feelings and interests woven in the very frame of society, that the arm of the strong can never long be wanting to avenge the wrongs and protect the rights of the weak. While on this subject, I would say a word upon the refined lesson which has been just read by the gentleman from Kentucky, to his countrywomen. He has recited, for their imitation, the address of a Spartan mother to her son, as he was departing on a marauding expedition: "bring back this shield or be brought back upon it."

I trust I am not insensible to sentiment or actions of heroism. But, whenever I read this address, an emotion very different from admiration, has always been prevalent in my mind.

The address is from a mother to a son. Where were those claims of nature, those strong natural affections which cling to the offspring with a force stronger than death? None of them resided in the bosom of that Spartan mother. Sir, I have often wondered, when I have heard the sentiments and conduct of the Spartan Aristocracy, cited for the imitation of a Christian people.

They were a race, faithless, cruel and barbarous—hateful and terrible to the rest of mankind. All their maxims were unjust and selfish, and all their institutions modelled on principles of immoral tendency; calculated, only, to extend the empire of ignorance, desolation and revenge.

Why will not the honorable gentleman proceed, and cite from the same polluted source, examples for the imitation of youth? One great object of Spartan policy was to accomplish her youth in the useful science of thieving. It become a Spartan maxim, that to steal adroitly, was meritorious; but to be detected was crime and ignominy. And no doubt, many a Spartan mother has charged her son upon the eve of some petty larceny expedition, "return successful and undetected, or return a corpse."

That our countrywomen should cherish the defenders of their country is natural and noble. And when the defence of our rights is the sole question even female timidity may assume defiance, and with her own hand, arm the warrior for battle. But no American mother can urge her son to the invasion of Canada—to carry misery to those whom the spirit of Christianity has made her sisters. If that dreadful work of desolation must go on, let the only agent be man. And if he falls in the battle, deny not to his mother, his wife, his sister, the holy office of mourning his fall and bedewing his corse with tears.

The same honorable gentleman has complained of the assertions so often made by us, that this war has produced ruin to our country, and stained with disgrace our national character. He has declared the charge unfounded.—The Navy has preserved our drowning honor. The late campaigns on the Niagara has covered a multitude of stains. Apart from these, he seemed to admit, there had been disgrace; and he declared he would pour the whole torrent of his indignation upon those who had produced it. "But who he asked had produced it? Who were the authors of our misfortunes and our disgraces?—Those who had declared and directed the war, or those who had opposed the declaration and and at all times remonstrated against its continuance."

Sir, the question is important; let it be now decided. Who are the guilty authors of the disgrace on our name and all the misfortunes of our country? Are they the men, who before the war was declared, spoke of its dreadful impolicy; pourtrayed the defenceless condition of the country, pointed daily to the weakness of your means, warned you, that your frontiers would be swept by savage desolation, and your cities destroyed; that your States would be exposed to subjection, your union to dissolution, and almost in the agony of despair, invoked you to save your wives, your children, your country from the sufferings and evils of the conflict? Or are they the men, who forgetting all the sacred duties which bound them to peace, buoyed up by the transitory buzzes of a mob, vain with a little brief authority, hurried along by the fatal influence of party, without necessity, and without mercy, plunged their country, defenceless and naked, into that lake of blood, where she is yet swimming?

The men, who resisted even unto death, all your weak and wicked schemes of commercial coercion, which spread distress over the land, and conducted directly to this war? Or, these who day after day, and year after year, adopted a course of oppressive and ruinous policy, a succession of weak, yet suicidal measures, from which, even war seemed almost a relief?

Who are the guilty authors of our ruin?

Those, who to the last moment, even in the very brink of the bloody gulf, still pointed to the white flag of peace and prosperity, which Washington had erected? Or those, who rudely tore it down, and hoisted the crimson banner in its stead?

Who are the guilty authors of our disgraces?

The men, who when you had plunged in the gulf, still spoke to you of peace, still urged you to grasp the preferred hand of the enemy? Or those who having tasted blood, continued to cry for havoc, manly despising the only offer, which could issue in a permanent pacification.

The men, who constantly invoke you vow to defend your towns and coasts; always protested against your unjust invasion of a neighboring province, and forewarned you that the frowns of a just God, would cover with defeat and ignominy all your ambitious schemes of conquest. Or, they, who abandoning their own soil and capital to rapine and desolation, in the very spirit of buccaneers and rasconade, boasted the conquest of Canada in six weeks, and sent an embassy there, to surrender in thirty days! Who proudly proclaimed, that the finger of heaven pointed to Quebec, that her lofty ramparts were already trembling at their prowess, and sent a Wilkinson to be chased back, covered with the blackest disgrace? Who for three years have bent all their power to subjugate a province, poor, thinly populated, badly defended, and in every instance, have been overthrown and discomfited?

Upon whom, sir, shall the good genius of this country frown?

Review these facts and tell me who in truth are the authors of their wide spread ruin, this black disgrace which shrouds the American name?

Let me not be misunderstood. No doubt, our gallant frigates have gilded the national escutcheon with the brightest beams of glory. To the unbending spirit and gallant conduct of the American soldier no man is more sensible. Our armies in the north, during the past summer, have fought with an heroic bravery worthy the best days of our revolution. Their gallant leaders are entitled to every meed of applause. But all this resolution, and all this gallantry but shrouds the cabinet conductors of the war in tenfold darkness.

How have the bravery, and the resolution of our armies been *applied?* To accomplish the unhallowed schemes of ambition—to carry desolation and death into a country, feeble, and pacific, and always the friend of our republic, until you forced her to become our enemy. And how, even in this work of unjust desolation, how have they been *directed?* In a manner weak and foolish beyond example. Look to the Niagara. How has the life of man been made the sport of imbecility and ambition!! What hecatombs of human victims have been sacrificed, in an unmeaning contest for a Canadian fortress, of no use to our country, finally abandoned as worthless.

The fields of Chippewa, of Cornwall, of Bridgewater, and of Erie, are still smoking with human blood, crying to heaven for vengeance.

O sir, the authors of this war cannot be guiltless. I tell them in the final day of retribution, when the rulers of nations shall be summoned to answer at the dread tribunal, the disgrace, the misery, the ruin and the blood which now covers this land, will lie with the weight of a mountain on their souls.

And what is our guilt? We warned, we conjured you to shun the ruin of this unnecessary, this guilty war. When you despised all our remonstrances, and made the fatal plunge, we still invoked you to turn your thoughts on peace. But when we found all your armies sent on plans of conquest, we appealed to heaven for our rectitude, and boldly took our stand; conscious that no fate could await our country, more dreadful than the guilt of unjust invasion, and an alliance with the French usurper. Could we unite in plans, which we verily believed had such ends in view? Could we vote for measures to support a war of conquest, which, in our souls we loathed, as unjust, dishonest, impolitic? We saw the monstrous Tyrant of France standing like a Colossus in the midst of Europe, beating her liberties to the earth, and frowning upon all our free institutions, so hostile in their nature, to his despotic soul, and his views of universal empire. We saw the first struggle, for the independence of mankind about commencing, and its issue involved in dreadful doubt.

The wreath of Canadian conquests, whether it be woven of the laurel, or the cypress, whether it beam with justice and glory, or be dyed in the black and crimsoned hues of disgrace and guilt shall decorate your brows alone. We have not, we never had, we never will have part or lot in that matter. But for the defence of our country, even from those dangers with which your madness alone had surrounded her, borne down, persecuted, slandered, as we are by the government which should protect us, here we stand, here we have always stood, prepared to furnish every aid, even to the last vital drop which warms our hearts. Such is the very front of our offending. Like our opponents we are at the bar of the people. Like them we shall soon be, at the bar of Heaven.

Journal of Congress.

In Senate, Tuesday Dec. 13.

The bill authorising the appointment of certain Naval Officers therein named, was read a third time and passed.

[The bill authorises the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one Vice Admiral and two Rear Admirals; and fixes their compensation.]

No other Legislative business of moment has been done within the two last days.

In Wednesday, Dec. 14.—Mr. Gore gave notice that he should to morrow ask leave to bring in a bill for allowing to the widow of the late Vice President, his salary for the remainder of the term for which he was elected.

Thursday, December 15.—The bill from the House for laying additional taxes on sales at auction, postage and retailers' licences, as amended, was read a third time, and the amendments sent to the Senate for their concurrence therein. The following was the vote on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs Anderson, Bibb, Bledsoe, Brown, Chase, Condit, Fromentin, Gillard, Lacock, Mason, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Walker, Wharton—19

NAYS—Messrs Daggett, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Thompson—7

Mr. Gore, agreeably to notice yesterday given by him (and not Mr. King, as stated) having obtained leave, introduced a bill authorising the payment to the widow of Elbridge Gerry, deceased, late Vice-President of the U. States, of such salary as would have been payable to him, during the residue of the term for which he was elected, had he so long lived; which bill was read and passed to a second reading.

The amendments of the House to the Senate's Militia Draft Bill, was read, and on motion of Mr. Smith, referred to the military committee.

Friday Dec. 23.—The Senate determined to insist on its disagreement to the amendments of the House to the Militia Draft Bill, and appointed Messrs Bibb, Brown and German a committee of conference thereon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MILITIA DRAFTS.

Tuesday, Dec. 13.—The house resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate, authorising the President to call into service 30,430 militia for the defence of the frontiers.

The previous question was propounded in the usual form, "Shall the main question be now put?" and decided in the affirmative, 101 to 57.

The main question, viz. on the engrossing of the amendments and ordering the bill to be read a 3d time, was decided in the affirmative, 91 to 71

On motion of Mr. Eppes of Virg. the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Va. in the Chair, on the bill to provide additional revenues for defraying the expences of government, and maintaining the public credit by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandize, which bill having been read over, the committee rose, reported Progress, and obtained leave to sit again,

Wednesday, Dec 14—The bill from the Senate to call upon the several states and territories, for their respective quotas of 30,000 militia for the defence of the frontiers against invasion, was read a third time and passed. For the bill, 84—against it, 72.

Thursday, Dec. 15—Mr. Gholson of Va. once more presented the petition of Amy Dardin, which was again referred to the committee of pensions and revolutionary claims.

DUTIES ON MANUFACTURES.

The House, on motion of Mr Eppes of Va. resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill "to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandize, manufactured within the United States."

[This bill proposes to lay on all the following manufactures the duties specified in the following extract from the bill, viz

Pig iron, per ton, one dollar.

Castings of iron, per. ton, 1 dollar 50 cents.

Bar iron, per ton, one dollar.

Bolt or slit iron, per ton, one dollar.

Cut nails, brads and sprigs, made wholly, or in part, by machinery, per pound, one cent.

Candles of spermaceti or white wax, per pound ten cents.

Mould candles of tallow, or of wax other than white, or in part of each, per pound, three cents.

Dipt candles of tallow, or wax other than white, or in part of each, per pound, 3 cents.

Hats, caps, of leather or fur, and bonnets, except made entirely from wool, silk, cotton or linen, or in part from each, or which, if made from other materials, shall not exceed in value one dollar and fifty cents, eight per centum ad valorum.

Paper, five per centum ad valorum.

Saddles and bridles, six per centum ad valorum.

Boots and bootees, exceeding 5 dollars per pair in value, five per centum ad valorum.

Playing cards, fifty per centum ad valorum.

Beer, ale and porter, six per centum ad valorum.

Tobacco, segars and snuff, twenty per centum ad valorum.

Leather, including therein, all hides and skins, whether tanned, tawed, dressed, or otherwise made on the original manufacture thereof, ten per centum ad valorum.]

Mr. King of Mass. moved to amend this clause so as to reduce the tax on nails from one cent to half a cent per pound—which he supported by a variety of observations.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Fisk, of Vt. Mr. Eppes and Mr. Ellmoun, and supported by Mr. William Reed; and was negatived, ayes 24.

Various modifications of this clause were proposed one only of which succeeded, viz. to insert "or rolled," after the word cut

Mr. Wheaton moved to amend the clause for taxing hats, by inserting among the exceptions, such as are made of straw, in support of which motion, he made a number of ingenious and pertinent remarks, arising from the domestic nature of this manufacture principally carried on by the young females of the eastern states.

Mr. Wright of Md. in an equally good humored manner, objected to the motion; deeming the elegant bonnets which adorn our ladies' heads, and their perpetually changing fashions, a fit objects of taxation.

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. observed, that it was far from the financial committee's intention to include this branch of manufacture: and

The motion of Mr. Wheaton was agreed to by a great majority.

Mr. Macon of N. C. moved to amend the clause relating to the tax on hats, by striking out one dollar and fifty cents, and insert in lieu thereof two dollars. Agreed to.

Mr. Bayles moved to strike out five per cent. in the proposed tax on paper, and insert three in lieu thereof. This motion was supported by Mr. Eppes, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Bradbury of Mass then moved to except from the clause for taxing paper, such paper as is used for printing newspapers. He said it had ever been the policy of free governments to encourage the diffusion of information, which this tax would have a tendency to check, &c.

Mr. Eppes opposed this motion, not from any disposition to suppress newspapers, because he did not believe it would have this effect; but because he believed the proprietor of a newspaper who by his business made his 4 or 5000 dollars a year, was as fit a subject for taxation as the manufacturers, many of whom derive less profit from their business, &c.

The motion was negatived by a large majority. The house proceeded in the further discussion and amendment of the bill. And about 4 o'clock

The committee rose and reported their proceedings to the House—and

Then the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 16.—The amendments of the Senate to the bill for laying additional duties on sales at auction, postage and retailers' licenses, were taken up, and referred to the committee of ways and means.

DUTIES ON MANUFACTURES.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to impose duties on certain goods wares and merchandize.

On concurring in the amendments to exempt spermaceti candles from the proposed tax of ten per cent. per pound, there were to the motion, 63—against it, 50.

On the question of concurring in exempting dipt candles from taxation, there were 33 votes in the affirmative.

All the other amendments noted in the proceedings of yesterday, were agreed to without a division.

The other amendments made to the details of the bill having been agreed to,

Mr. Wright, of Md. moved to place visiting cards in the same clause of taxation as playing cards; which motion was agreed to by the following vote:—For the motion 63—against it, 59.

Mr. Oakley, of N York, moved to amend the 1st section of the bill, so as to reduce the proposed tax on leather from ten to five per cent. ad-valorem; which motion, after considerable debate, was agreed to by the following vote:—For the motion, 104—against it, 53

Mr. Kilbourn, of Ohio, then moved an amendment, the object of which was to tax candles of spermaceti, at the rate of three cents per pound; which motion prevailed, by the following vote:—For the motion, 74, against it, 51.

And the bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow—And the house adjourned.

Saturday, Dec. 17.

The House have had under consideration this day the bill for laying duties on household furniture, on horses, and on gold and silver watches. The rate of duties to be imposed are as follows, viz:

On household furniture kept for use, the value of which in any one family (with the exception of beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, family pictures, and articles made in the family from domestic materials) shall exceed $200 in money and not exceeding $ 400, one dollar; if above $400 and not exceeding $600, one dollar fifty cents; if above $600 and not exceeding $1000, three dollars, if above $1000 and not exceeding $1500, six dollars; if above $1500 and not exceeding $2,000, ten dollars; if above $2,000 and not exceeding $3,000, seventeen dollars; if above $3,000 and not exceeding $4,000, twenty-eight dollars; if above $4,000 and not exceeding $6,000, forty-five dollars; if above $6,000 and not exceeding $9,000, seventy-five dollars.

On every horse, kept exclusively for the saddle, one dollar; on every horse, kept exclusively for the carriage, one dollar and fifty cents; and on every horse kept both for the saddle and carriage, one dollar and fifty cents.

On every gold watch kept for use, two dollars; and on every silver do. one dollar.

Household furniture is declared within the meaning of the act to include pictures, plate clocks and tune-pieces, except watches; and as excluding books, maps and philosophical apparatus.

The remainder of the act principally respects the assessments and collection of the duties.—It was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Monday, Dec. 19.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Patrick Magruder their Clerk, partly denying and partly confessing the statements of the Committee on his conduct and defalcation; Read, and with the report, referred to a select committee.

TAX ON HOUSE FURNITURE, &c

The bill on this subject passed. For 102. Against 45.

THE DIRECT TAX BILL

Was again taken up in committee, was amended, and reported to the House.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.—Mr. Eppes had leave of absence for 15 days. Other members were similarly indulged.

The bill to allow the widow of the Vice-President Gerry his salary, was read twice, and committed.

TAX ON THE TERRITORIES

On motion of Mr. Stockton, the Committee of Ways and Means were directed to report on the expediency of imposing a Direct Tax on the district of Columbia, and the several Territories of the United States, &c.

DIRECT TAX BILL

The amendments proposed to be made to this bill in Committee of the Whole, were taken up by the House. A motion to strike out the word "annually," was negatived 102 to 50

Wednesday, Dec. 21.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill for laying a direct tax of six millions of dollars upon the United States.

Mr. Yancey of N. C. moved to amend the bill by striking out therefrom the 41st section of the bill, which pledges the continuance in force of this bill for the purpose of establishing an adequate revenue to pay the expenses of government, the principal and interest of the public debt, &c. and to create an adequate sinking fund, &c. (in the same manner as all the internal duties enacted during the present session are proposed to be pledged).

On this motion a very interesting but desultory debate arose, in which, Messrs. Yancey, Calhoun, Rhea, Lowndes and Telfair advocated the motion, and Messrs. Eppes, Ingersoll, Potter, Duval, Findley, Grosvenor, Hawkins, Webster, Pickering, Newton and Nelson opposed it.

The question being at length taken on this motion, was decided in the negative—105 to 45.

Other unsuccessful motions were made to amend the bill.

At 5 o'clock the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—And the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec 2.

DIRECT TAX.

The bill laying a direct tax upon the U. States, was read a third time.

The question was taken and decided as follows:—Yeas 106, Nays 53.

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

MILITIA DRAFT BILL.

The House took up the message of the Senate announcing their agreement to some, and disagreement to others of the amendments made by this House to their bill for authorising the President of the U. States to call into service 80,000 militia. [Amongst the amendments disagreed to by the Senate, was that reducing the term of service from two years to one year, and that authorising the exercise to make requisitions on the militia officers directly, in case of failure of the governors to comply with the demand made on them for that object.]

The House proceeded separatim to insist on all its amendments to which the Senate had disagreed; and a conference was appointed to join the committee of the Senate on that subject.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill which passed the House supplementary to the 25 million and 3 million loan acts, were taken up and agreed to. And the House adjourned.

Friday Dec 23.

Mr. Troup of Georgia reported a bill to authorise the President of the United States to raise certain companies of Rangers for the defence of the frontiers of the United States, and to repeal certain acts heretofore passed on this subject; which was twice read and committed.

NATIONAL BANK.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, on the National Bank Bill, from the Senate, but adjourned without a decision.

Direct Tax of Six Millions.—The House of Representatives were occupied on Monday principally in amending and arranging the details of the bill for levying a Direct Tax of Six Millions of Dollars. The bill apportions the amount amongst the different States in the following manner:—

	D.
New-Hampshire,	195,566 74
Massachusetts	632,541 96
Rhode-Island	69,454 56
Connecticut	226,333 41
Vermont	90,687 42
New-York	860,288 24
New-Jersey	217,745 66
Pennsylvania	709,958 32
Delaware	64,692 56
Maryland	303,247 58
Virginia	758,360 88
Kentucky	307,857 52
Ohio	208,300 28
North-Carolina	410,476 56
Tennessee	320,173 10
South-Carolina	303,810 96
Georgia	189,872 98
Louisiana	56,590 28
	D. 6000,000 00

From the Federal Republican.

Report on Patrick Magruder's Conduct.

Mr. Pearson, from the committee appointed upon the above subject, read in his place on Monday, 12th inst. a long and able report, which went very severely to censure the clerk. The report states the opinion of the committee, that the public library was lost, through the neglect of the clerk or his officers.

On the subject of his accounts, a scene of waste and profusion was opened which astonished the House. Between January and September of this year, the committee find over charges by the clerk which they refuse to allow. And they state that the clerk had in the same period drawn from the treasury, not for public use, or at least not applied to public use, upwards of *Nineteen Thousand Dollars.* Fifty thousand dollars was the whole sum drawn during the above period. The enormous profusion, which we have not a doubt has long existed in this department, is in part exposed. The house and the country are much indebted to Mr. Pearson and the committee for their persevering investigation, which has ended in this important disclosure.

DEMOCRATIC DECENCY.

The Hartford Courant says, "We are informed that one of the bells of this city was put in motion last Thursday afternoon by a certain Doctor, who for the time he has resided in this town, has earned the bell to toll oftener than any other practitioner in it, and in that way been of prominent service by reducing the number of democratic voters—usually thirty to one funeral."

The armies of Canada have lately had a variety of movements. Gen. Robinson and Brisbane, with their brigades, have been ordered to Upper Canada, and Drummond to the Lower Kemp and Powers with some troops to Halifax.

PORTSMOUTH ORACLE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1814.

THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR,

There is always something very melancholy in the idea of *the last.* Whether we are to take a farewell of a friend, or of a person, for whom we never felt the slightest affection; whether we are for the last time to view a tree, or stone, which have been familiar to us, but in which we were never before interested, we invariably, on taking the *last look*, feel great heaviness of heart. It is also with gloomy reflections, that we always regard the last day of a year. The sun does not then apparently shine with his usual brightness, and seems to look with pensive sadness upon his termination of another annual course. The rivers flow with a melancholy murmur into the ocean, as if anticipating the period, when time shall be swallowed up in eternity; and the winds sigh with horror among the dry leaves of the forest, as if bidding an eternal adieu to the year and to the world. This day admonishes us that a year will in a few moments be gone to return no more forever; that a long and valuable portion of our life is soon to be closed; that we shall then be one year nearer the grave; that whether we have improved or misspent this year, that has now almost rolled away, a strict account of our use of it has been kept, and will one day be exhibited to our disgrace or honor. Parting with the old year is like parting with an old acquaintance—we have been so long together, that we feel a fond attachment to it. Tomorrow we must resign this old friend to form a new one. The sound of 1814, which has so long charmed us, will after this night afford us little more pleasure, than the year 20. To-day, this year and ourselves are to part forever; ourselves to continue in the course of our earthly probation, and this year to be numbered with the years before the flood. We love to trace the many cheerful hours, we have passed together; to dwell though with painful remembrance upon our many sorrows, which this year has witnessed; and we cannot fail to recollect and feel contrition for the various instances of our criminal abuse of it. Of this good old year we should take a pathetic and affectionate leave by wisely talking over the manner, in which we have employed it, and by crowding into the remainder of it as many virtuous deeds, as we are able, that it may pass to eternity decorated with at least a few records of human goodness.

With very different feelings is this day viewed by people of different ages. Childhood, that looks forward to the novel and vigorous joys of youth, considers the last day of a year as the precursor to a new and more delightful season, when spring shall give animation to nature, and elevation to the spirits of man. Youth considers the last day of a year, as advancing him to the calm and refreshing close of summer, or the period of sober manhood, when he shall enjoy the honors of his early industry, and suffer less from tumultuous passions, raging appetites, and the frequent agonies of disappointed affection. Manhood views the last day of a year, as a friend, who is introducing him to the autumnal serenity of virtuous age. The man, advanced in life, views the last day of a year, as the herald of a dreadful winter, that is to benumb his noblest faculties and passions, and make him useless to the world. He marks the frostiness of the ground, the chillness of the air, and the dreary length of the nights, and ponders most pathetically upon the dark and gloomy valley of the shadow of death.

There shall be an end not only to this year, and to the lives of men, but to "this great globe itself." *That* day may seem very distant to us, as *this* day once seemed very distant, but it shall as certainly be present, as the moment which has just arrived, and shall roll upon us very rapidly and unexpectedly. Then shall begin a new year, of which there shall never be a close to fill us with sorrow. Then shall man be clothed with a new and glorified body, that shall be subject to no mortifying dissolution or decay. Then shall be a new heaven and a new earth, where pleasure shall be without weariness or interruption. These glories let it be remembered are reserved for all those, who shall this day take a *last* farewell of their vices and form new habits of righteousness and virtue.

Question.—What is the political standing of an Inhabitant of Portsmouth in the State of New-Hampshire?

Answer.—He is a *citizen* of the United States and a *subject* of the State of New-Hampshire.

Q.—To what power does he owe his allegiance?

A.—To the power that governs and protects him in his just rights.—When he is absent from the United States, he then looks to the United States for protection. When in Portsmouth or in any other part of this State, he expects protection from the State of New-Hampshire.

Q.—Why does he owe allegiance to the United States?

A.—Because, owing allegiance to his own State, he is bound by any compact made by his own State; and as this State, with others, have yielded for an indefinite time, certain portions of its sovereignty to the United States, so every inhabitant of this State, when paying due obedience to the laws of the United States, is strictly and truly obeying the sovereign authority of the State of New-Hampshire.

Q.—How is he made sensible of the power and protection of the State of New-Hampshire?

A.—By being protected by standing laws of this State in his life, liberty and property, from the violence or encroachments of others.

Q.—How is he made sensible of the power and protection of the United States?

A.—Formerly when he had liberty to pursue his honest industrious business in other parts of the world, he felt himself protected by the power of the U. States by the way of treaties, &c. But now he only recognizes the power and protection of the U. States by the way of taxes of various kinds; and he scarcely ever finds an officer of the United States, with whom he has any thing to do, but he finds him employed upon to perform some unrighteous duty.

TO THE EDITOR.

Washington, Dec. 13, 1814.

Dear Sir,—

The Senate has voted to disagree to the amendment of the House of Representatives in Giles's Bill reducing the term of the Conscript Militia from *two* years to *one*. The Senate prefer two years. Which House will finally yield I cannot say. It makes no difference in the principle. In either case the law is equally opposed to Constitutional provisions, and subversive of all our ideas of political liberty.

The Land Tax is going through the House of Representatives. The Bill lays a tax of six millions, [twice the amount of the last tax], not only for next year, but for every year to come. As it now stands, the tax is to be annual and perpetual, and to the amount of six millions.

A permanent land tax of six millions a year is thus likely to be one of the consequences, and certainly not one of the worst consequences, of this miserable War.—The sum assigned to New-Hampshire is one hundred and ninety-three thousand, five hundred and eighty-six dollars, and seventy-four cents.

Bills have passed the House of Representatives for increasing the carriage tax, the tax on domestic distilled spirits, the license tax, &c. &c. The following new taxes are also imposed, viz.

A tax on Furniture,
Do. Saddle & carriage Horses,
Do. Pig Iron,
Do. Bar Iron,
Do. Hollow Ware,
Do. Nails,
Do. Boots,
Do. Hats,
Do. Saddles and Bridles,
Do. Leather,
Do. Candles,
Do. Strong Beer,
Do. Paper,
Do. Snuff and Tobacco,

and also increasing the rates of postage on letters and papers.

It is not easy to say with any exactness what will be the amount of these Taxes to be collected in N. Hampshire within the year. A great many of the taxable articles, manufactured in other States, are consumed in N. Hampshire; so that the citizens of that State will actually pay much more than is collected within the State. It is contemplated that all the war taxes will produce twenty-two millions a year. You can easily calculate by the proportion of population, what will be paid by New-Hampshire.

Exclusive of what is paid on articles manufactured in other States, and collected there, I should suppose that the whole amount of continental taxes, direct and indirect, to be paid by New-Hampshire, next year, and collected within the State, cannot be less than four hundred thousand dollars. How the people will find the means of paying these taxes, I know not. Indeed, as to collecting twenty-two millions of taxes in the United States, in one year, under present circumstances, in my opinion it cannot be done. The country has not the ability to pay such an amount. It is out of the question.

Some of the Southern States, especially Virginia and Georgia, have already passed what they call "*stop laws*," to prevent the recovery of debts; because the people are not able to pay their debts.

All the Banks in this quarter, as you know, have long since ceased to pay their notes. Of course their notes are fast depreciating. They are now at least twenty per cent below par at this place, and daily growing worse.

Indeed, sir, I see nothing but Peace, which will save us. I am perfectly satisfied, that the Government cannot go on with this War, *without a change of its measures*—and I do not believe that it is in the power of mortals to inspire it with a resolution to make *any change* whatever. *I doubt whether the history of the world furnishes an example of equal perverseness and delusion.*

Number ONE!

Mr. Webster, in his late Speech on the enlistment of *minors*, stated that the Government could not enlist more than 1000 annually.—During the present week we understand a minor has been enlisted by a recruiting officer at this post—*number one!*

Compliment to the Yankees.

We are informed by an officer lately from the frontiers, that during a late bombardment of Fort Erie by the British, a shell was discharged into the garrison, charged with *molasses!*

The American Envoys at Ghent, engaged the schooner Herald, of Baltimore, then lying at Amsterdam, to be prepared to take out despatches for America, soon after the sailing of the Chauncey.

Col. Joseph D. Learned, of the 34th Regt. has been cashiered by a Court Martial held at Portland, of which Gen. Chandler was president.

Major-General Izard has been excused from serving as a member on the trial of Gen. Wilkinson, to be held at Utica, and Gen. Porter ordered in his place.

It is said, Mr. Monroe has called upon the Governor of Pennsylvania for 4000 militia, to be enrolled for the service of the United States, and stationed in a direction towards Baltimore.

The President of the United States, has conferred on Capt. Alex. Sevier, of the Marine Corps, the brevet rank of Major, in reward and honor of the gallantry displayed by him in the field of battle at Bladensburg, on the 24th of August last. The President himself for his bravery on this occasion deserves a brevet, or rather a *crawat.*

THE SPOTTED FEVER.

A writer in the last Gazette on the subject of this disorder, which has made its appearance in our neighborhood says :—

"This Typhus Fever, (or as it is improperly called *spotted*) is of late epidemical, or more generally prevalent in certain sections of our country. The cause of its prevalence is like that of all other epidemics, owing to the peculiar state of the atmosphere and the predisposition of our bodies to receive it, therefore, whoever breathes this common and cold atmosphere (its porent), is liable in a greater or less degree to receive it. But it is not contagious or communicated from one to the other, as people generally are fearful and believe. Those who are most liable to it, and almost those alone, are who fatigue themselves by too frequent and assiduous watchings with the sick. The intemperate, and who violently exert themselves or esrelesly expose themselves to the weather, the young and infirm females who go too thinly clothed, and wear cobweb shoes and stockings. People who live differently are seldom sick with this disease.

"Its name and nature are great debility and derangement and pain of the head and limbs, &c. It however attacks in many forms. Its general manner of attack in this vicinity, is with a greater or less pain in the head and limbs, oppression, and sometimes a sickness at the stomach, cold limbs, the pulse sometimes slow, then quick and small, dejected countenance and great general debility. It sometimes appears here, in deceitful forms, such as the pulmonic fever, the pleurisy, catarrh, and inflamation in the head. In other places it is recorded as appearing like the cholic, ear ache, palpitation of th heart, nervous head ache, l thargy, palsy, and sometimes by a pain or singular sensation in some extreme part of the body, and travels thence, in a straight course towards the head.

"If these symptoms do not prove the existence of the typhus fever alone, I think they partake of it so much as to make it necessary for every physician to be guided by the typhus when he treats these complaints. Almost every reigning epidemic assumes a monarchy over every other common disease.

"The spots that appear in this disease are merely accidental. They may perhaps indicate greater malignancy, or the morbid action may be more concentrated upon the large blood-vess is or cutaneous, hence these petechial spots.

"However the life of the patient depends wholly upon an early and proper treatment. If this is strictly attended to not more than one out of an hundred will die according to the accounts from physicians of the highest respectability who have treated it, and from what little I have seen of it.

"Every person who may be attacked in either of the above forms that have occured in this vicinity ought to be got into a gentle perspiration. For this purpose they will put their feet for fifteen or twenty minutes into warm water as may be tolerable, (salt water is best). They should be keptin bed, under every circumstance which can ensure warmth, and gentle perspiration. They may then take hot teas, made either of peppermint, sage, spearmint, pennyroyal, ground hemlock, &c. Then strong broths well seasoned, may be given in like manner; a jug of hot water or warm rocks should be applied to the feet and legs, &c. In this situation the patient will be ready for medicine if necessary.

"Physicians should generally be consulted in the medical treatment. People out of the profession ought never prescribe.

"As this stage of the disease, regards only the practitioner, I shall mention nothing more than a few things that I have found uniformly to succeed when properly and early administered. Stimulants and tonics should be used as liberally as the patient will bear and the case require. The patient should be kept in a comfortable room, occasionally ventilated, sweating now should be dropped as it debilitates. Any wandering pains some warm application will remove.

"Wine and Brandy as stimulants. Wine is preferable as its effects are more lasting. Sometimes Fowler's mineral solution may be given to it. Occasionally the body may be rubbed with warm vinegar, sometimes blisters are necessary, but not when they irritate and debilitate. All preparations of opium are excellent. Opium, calomel and camphor in pills preferable. Gentle emetics are sometimes requisite. Well seasoned broths should be freely given without solid meat.

"Bleedings and repeated or drastic cathartics are highly dangerous and fatal. Many have been hurried to their graves being kept in uncomfortable cold rooms and the use of debilitating physic, preposterously and unqualifiedly administered by officious people not of the profession. Enemas must be preferred."

Brigadier-General Jupiter Thunderbolt WILLIAMS has been elected by the Legislature, Governor of South-Carolina.

The story of the *Mermaid* of Margate, has turned out like that of the Irishman's mammoth *Fowl*, to be a *bore!*

The Mercury stood at 22 degrees below zero, on Monday morning last in Hallowell.

For the ORACLE.

"Ah, that will do—that will do. 'Tis the very thing to make a stir. What a bustle!—How mad the Major will be! How the ladies will stare! How every body will wonder who I am! How *Anna* will fret, and bite her lip, through very vexation! And then the frowns of Miss *Crape!* O 'tis the very best thing I ever did!"—Such Mr. Printer, were some of the cogitations of RICHARD as he bibbed up his communication for your last paper, and rubbed his hands in self-approbation. Finding *Dick* enjoying so much self-complacency, so well pleased with what he had done, I was willing to witness what his feelings would be when he should learn what was the reception his essay met among your readers. I should never have noticed the piece at all, had it not been for the high glee of *Dick* in anticipation of the *great talk* it was to make. Two or three evenings after it was printed *Dick* had a fine opportunity of knowing what was thought of his essay—or rather of knowing that it was scarcely thought of at all. At a large party of ladies and gentlemen, the piece was introduced by *Dick* himself. The first lady to whom it was mentioned had not seen it. The second had seen it and read it, but it had scarcely left an impression upon her mind. The third very wisely inquired how long *Major Flash* had been in town, and where Miss *Crape* lived, for really she had not the pleasure of knowing either of them. A fourth had read it, but could find neither wit, point nor meaning in it, and thought the writer must be a fool. *Critus* was present, for whose talents and learning *Dick* had the most profound respect, and *Dick* in as careless a manner as he could, asked him what he thought of the piece. "Why," said *Critus*, "I call the thing, but it would never have come into my mind again had it not been mentioned to me. It was written by some ill-natured scribbler, who intended to injure the feelings of some body; but who was meant, I really cannot conceive. It is as harmless however, as an adder when deprived of its sting. The fellow has as much vanity as ill nature. Be that as it may by closing himself and his pitiful scribbling with *Addison* and his spectator; and with just as much impriety as the fly upon the couch wheel exclaimed, "how mad a dust we make!" The sentiments which he has borrowed have wit and humor, in the book from which they are taken, but as *Dick* has managed them, they are "gold hid in the dust." *Critus* went no further. The marks of confusion upon *Dick's* countenance betrayed the author of the piece.

HARRY.

PLATTSBURG DEC. 9.

"UNCLE SAM'S PAY."

The detached Militia of this state, who have been stationed at this post for these three months past, are principally discharged, and are to leave this place to-day. For the encouragement of the citizens of this state to unite in defence of "Free Trade and sailors Rights,"—and, when called for, to arm en "to a man," and march to subdue the Canadas, we have to inform them that the aforesaid militia are now permitted to leave this, and get to their homes as they can, without (as they inform us) *a cent of their pay*, or even so much *as the offer of a voluntary treasury note*, some of them the distance of 200 miles. Yesterday, a number of them were about the streets begging for assistance, declaring that it was by the benevolence of the people only, that they had hopes of being enabled soon to reach their homes.

Who will not "Unite" in this righteous war and support the just and wise administration who declared it? "UNION UNION!"

PUBLIC CREDITORS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 23, 1814.

Directed to be inserted for the information of those whom it may concern.

THE suspension of specie payments by a great part of the most considerable Banks in the United States, and among them, those in which the business of the Treasury has been transacted, has rendered it impossible to apply, as heretofore, monies in one part of the country, to the payment of demands on the Treasury in another. It has rendered it impossible to transfer, in specie, monies belonging to the Treasury in New-York, and to the South of that place, to Boston, to be there applied to the payment of the public debt.—The Treasury possesses no funds in specie in Boston, or in any part of New England, which can be drawn to that place. All the efforts which have been made to obtain funds in that shape have been unsuccessful; and no means for paying the dividends on the public debt, exist, except in Treasury Notes; the medium in which all, or nearly all, the taxes and duties receivable by the Treasury, in the eastern states, are now paid. It is hoped, that under these circumstances, the public creditors will perceive, that every thing within the power of the Treasury has been done, for effecting regularly and punctually the payment of the dividends on the public debt.

The circumstances which have rendered it necessary to resort to this mode of payment, are perhaps known to the public creditors, but that some of them may be unacquainted with the subject, the Secretary of the Treasury states to them, that if they decline to receive payments in the manner prepared, the funds which the Treasury can command in specie at Boston, will, at the earliest day, when they shall prove sufficient, be applied to the discharge of this dividend.

A. J. DALLAS.

The Governor-General of the Canadas has issued his General Order announcing to the troops that it is the intention of the Prince Regent, on the cessation of hostilities, to make a certain portion of each regiment who may be desirous of settling in Canada, grants of land, and to defray the expence of transporting their families from Great-Britain, and furnishing them rations for a limited time and husbandly implements.

Gov. PREVOST and suite arrived at Quebec on the 15th inst.

The American officers quartered at Beauport, took their departure for the United States on the 15th inst.

MARRIED,

In Amherst, Mr LOA PRATT, to Miss LUCY HARTSHORN.

In Bedford, Mr. JAMES BARTSHORN, of Amherst, to Miss JUDITH STEVENS.

In Amherst, N. H. Doct. MILTON ELKINS, of Wendell, to Miss LYDIA SOMNER.

In Epsom, Doct. SILAS MERRILL of Andover, to Miss BETSY HAZELTINE.

In Candia, Mr. ASA HEAD to Miss ABIGAIL HEALEY.

In Pembroke, Dea. CALEB FELLER, of Hanover, to Mrs. ABIGAIL COLBURN.

In Newport, (N. H.) DAVID HALE, jr. Esq. to Miss SARAH J. BRUCE.

DIED,

In Montpelier, SAMUEL CRAGIE, Esq. late of Winchendon, Mass. aged 83.

In Milton, Mr. JOHN HANSON, 80. In Ossipee, JOHN ROBERTS, jr. 6; NANCY ABBOTT, 14; a Child of Mr. *Phineus Hammond*; a Child of Mr. *David Hammond*; Mrs. ROBERTS, 66; BETSEY ROBERTS, 4; a Child of Mr. *Ephraim Hanson*. In Wolfborough, Mr. JESSE HALL, 16. In Sullivan, ALVIRA BROWN, 5. In Enfield, WILLIAM JOHNSON, 12. *All of the Spotted Fever.*

In Tamworth, Mrs. JANE PHILBRICK, 85; Miss SARAH TUXBURY, 34; Mr. NEALY, 70. In Sandwich, Mrs ELIZABETH MEADER, 65. In Weare, Maj. WILLIAM H. BALLARD, 74. In Newmeyard, Mrs. MARGARET BRYANT, 78.

In Brentwood, Miss ALICE BRIGHT, 15.
In Kittery, Miss AZUBA COLE, 19.
In York, Mr. SAMUEL SHEAFE, 2.
In New-Castle, Mrs. ELIZABETH YEATON, 56.

We have heard of no cases of deaths by the Spotted Fever either in Greenland or Eliot since our last publication.

The small privateer Cadet, of Salem, has arrived at an Eastern port with a cargo of British goods.

Tow Cloth and Uncurrent Money.

LEMUEL DRAPER

WANTS to purchase 5000 yards of TOW CLOTH, and a quantity of Cotton, and Cotton and Linen ditto.

Uncurrent MONEY will be received for Piece Goods.

Just received as above, and this day opening a great variety of

STAPLE & FANCY ARTICLES,

which added to his stock on hand, make an extensive assortment of

Woollen, Cotton, Linen, and Silk Goods.

—WOOLLEN—

Superfine, middling & low priced Broadcloths, double milled Cassimeres, siegle do. variety Queen's Cloths, Petlise do. Kerseys, Duffils and Coatings, Hunters Cloths, Serges, Plains, Scotch Plaids, Vestings, men and women's Worsted Hose, black and colored Bombazette, Flannels and Baizes, 9, 10 & 11-4 Rose Blankets, Imperial Cords.

—COTTON—

A great variety of dark and light unglazed Calicoes, 4-4 and 6-4 white cotton Cambric, 4-4 and 6-4 mull do. 4-4 and 6-4 corded Cambrics, mourning Chintzes, variety fancy Muslins, broad and narrow Laces, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 & 7-4 fancy Shawls, blk Cambrics, variety of common and very low priced Calicoes, Dutch Furniture, colo'd & white bed Lace, Tabby Velvets, Colerain Shirtings, a great variety pocket Rks, gent's cherk'd and corded fancy mus-lin Neckerchiefs.

—LINEN—

7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, damask Table Cloths, thread Laces and Edgings, Taper and Bobbins, Russia Diapers.

—SILK—

Pink, white, blue, lemon & pearl twill'd Silks, twill'd green Satin, pink and white plain Florences, a great variety plain & figured silk Hdkfs. black and white French silk Hose, India black Lustrings and Satinets, blk. Italian & Canton Crapes, pink, blue and white do. blk. and white Lace Veils, black and white silk Gloves, blk. silk Velvet, a variety fancy Ribbons, silk Gloves, silk Cords, Italian Braids, Cheneal Trimmings.

—GLOVES—

Ladies black, white, and colored long kid Gloves, Black and white Habit Gloves.

Black, white and brown Beaver BONNETS—fancy PLUMES.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

FACTORY GOODS.

MUFFS and TIPPETS, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold at a small advance for CASH.

Colored homespun and white woollen CLOTHS wanted as above. Dec. 31

THE FIRST CHOP.

WISE & BEAHAN

HAVE just received, and now offer for sale at their HAT STORE in *Congress Street*,

3 cases of gentlemen's fine English HATS,
4 dozen youths and children's black and drab do. with green unders,
3 dozen mens and boys camels hair and felt do. wide and narrow brims,
1 do. do. muff and genteel officers do. trimmed complete,
3 dozen ladies and girls beaver BONNETS, with plumes,
10 dozen best silk Hat Covers, and many other articles in their line of business—all which will be sold at a small advance, by wholesale or retail. Portsmouth, Dec. 31.

JUVENILE LIBRARY.

Just opened and for Sale by

TAPPAN and FOSTER,
No. 2, Market Street,

ELEGANT EDITIONS OF

Miss Edgworth's excellent Stories

for young persons,—viz.

Waste not, want not, or two strings to your bow. The false key. The white pigeon. The birth day present. The orphans. Old Poz. Tarlton. The basket woman. Forgive and forget. Simple Susan. Mademoiselle Panache. The little merchants. The Mimic. Lazy Lawrence. Eton Montem. Barring out. The Harcelets.—Each story is neatly done up in printed covers, with a handsome frontispiece.—*Also* Miss Edgworth's parents assistant. Moral tales—Popular Tales. Several of Han. More's stories for youth. A variety of Johnson's and Warner's and Woodl's Books for children.—Pocket Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books, elegantly bound. Pocket Books, Hair Combs, Paint Boxes, Battledores & Shuttlecocks, &c. &c. &c.

December Thirty-first, 1814.

WILLIAM BOYD,

No. 2, Merchants Row,

HAS for Sale,
On liberal terms,
400 hhds. good Cadiz Salt;
500 quintals Pollo & Fish;
3 puncheons N. E. Rum;
10 kegs Richmond fig Tobacco;
Lisbon Wine, per qr. cask;
250 rolls fashionable Hanging Paper & Borders.
50 pieces Ginghams, Checks and Stripes, from the Patucket Factories, at Factory prices;
40 coils running Rigging; made from N Orleans Yarns.

Commission and Brokerage constantly attended to and transacted on reasonable terms, by W. BOYD,
Dec. 31. *Auctioneer & Broker.*

W. JONES, Jr.

HAS this day received and offers for Sale,

A Variety of GOODS,

Among which may be found,

Ladies slate, black and white worsted Hose;
plain bank & common fancy & lenо Muslins;
Fine and common white Flannels;
Ve fine red and brown bandanna Handkerchiefs;
Vel Ribbons; Tape; Ribbons;
Round and bandle Pins; Twist;
Best blk. Italian and English Sewing Silk;
Olive, brown, and fulbeau Broadcloths; suitable for overcoatings;
Superfine and dyed Cassimeres;
Fancy Sheetings, Shirtings,
Threads, Seams,
Knitting and tarp Yarn;
Good assortment Bed Ticks, &c. &c.
ON HAND,
London Beaver Bonnets and Plumes.
Dec. 31, 1814. 5

Notice.

The Officers and Crew of the private armed Schooner MACEDONIAN are required to repair on board said vessel at Mr. William Shoafe's wharf, THIS DAY at 10 o'clock.

GEORGE F. BLUNT,
THOMAS HAVEN,
Dec. 31. *Agents.*

Dr. Pierrepont

Has Removed to the Eastern House in the new block in *State Street.*

Portsmouth, Dec. 31.

Patent Steam Washers.

THE Agent for FREEMAN'S Patent Steam Washers, for Portsmouth, intending to close his agency with the concern, will sell at Public Auction, on *THURSDAY NEXT*, all the *STEAM WASHERS*, he has on hand.—For particulars inquire of

Dec. 31. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

CASH

GIVEN for empty BOTTLES,
by S. LARKIN,
Dec. 31. Market-street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Collector of the Revenue for the first Collection District of New-hampshire, will attend at his office in this town, till the month of January, for the purpose of receiving the entry in Carriages, with the harness used therefor, agreeably to an act of Congress, passed the 15th day of December, 1814, which entry is thereby required to be made, as well in cases where carriages have been entered under the late act passed July 24, 1813, as where they had not been so entered, for failing to do which a penalty of double the amount of the duty imposed by the act of the 15th of December, 1814, will be incurred.

Given under my hand, at Portsmouth, this 28th day of December, 1814.

EDWARD CUTTS,
Collector for the 1st Collection District of New-hampshire.

The renewal of Retailers Licenses will also be attended to at the above office. [Dec. 31.]

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.

United States of America, District of New Hampshire, ss.

PURSUANT to a warrant from the Hon. *John S. Sherburne*, Esq. Judge in the District Court for said District, notice is hereby given, that the following information has been filed before said Judge, namely,

An information by *Daniel Humphreys*, Esq. Attorney of the United States for the District aforesaid, in behalf of the United States and of all concerned, against the following goods and merchandize, namely, 93 packages containing Blankets, Flannels and other Woollen Goods and Merchandize. Seized within the District of New-Hampshire, for an alleged violation of the laws of the United States.

And trial will be had on the foregoing information at a Special District Court to be holden at the Court-House in Portsmouth, in said District, on Thursday the twenty-sixth day of January next, at 11 of the clock in the forenoon, that any person may then appear and shew cause why said goods and merchandize, should not be condemned.

Dated at Portsmouth, this 29th day of December, A. D. 1815. ELIAS LIBBEY,
Dec 31. *Deputy Marshal.*

SALES AT AUCTION.

THIS DAY—11 o'clock,

(If fair weather)

At the Auction Store, Market-street,

A GREAT variety of articles; being the scrubbings of sundry concerns—viz—

1 iron money Chest;
1 large day and and night Glass;
1 large American silk Ensign; 2 ships Bells;
2 large scale Beams and 9 56 lb. Weights;
1 very valuable iron nail Screw, with composition box;
4 iron whale Hooks, and sundry Spears;
1 pair timber Hooks; 4 jack Screws;
A quantity of Blocks; 3 barrels of old Iron;
1 pit Saw—and many other matters.

Also—*in front of Daniel Ladd's Store,*

1 Cable; 1 coil of white Rope;
16 water Hhds and Tierces; Hhds and Boxes;
Dead Eyes and old Cuppers;
Rudder Braces and Bags;
Gun Slings and sling Bolts; 1 new yawl Boat;
Also, a quantity of *Rubbish.*

Dec. 31. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

On THURSDAY next—11 o'clock,

At the Auction Store, Market Street,

13 bbls. Muscovado Sugar,
5 kegs Harris's Fig Tobacco,
4 bales Upland Cotton.
10 bags Coffee,
12 boxes Window Glass,
1 chest Hyson-Skin Tea,
3 chests Sourhong do.
14 boxes Windsor Soap,
20 reams Wrapping Paper,
and sundry other articles.

S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

Looking Glass Plates.

JAMES SMITH & CO.

Will Sell at Auction on THURSDAY NEXT, January 5th, at 10 o'clock,

In front of the Ware-House of John J. Ashton,

In the City of NEW-YORK

23 cases Looking Glass PLATES,

being part of the Hannibal's cargo, comprising the following assortment, viz.

10	by 8	18 by 12	28 by 18		
12	8	20	12	28	16
12	9	22	13	32	18
14	9	22	15	34	20
14	10	22	14	36	20
16	10	24	14	36	20
16	12	26	15	36	24
17	12	26	16	36	22

The Goods may be viewed at the Ware-House the day previous to the sale, at which time the terms in which will be liberal, will be made known. Dec. 31.

Two Farms for Sale.

To be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on FRIDAY, *the 13th day of January next*, at 11 *o'clock in the forenoon, at the Bell Tavern, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) the following FARMS—viz.*

A FARM situated in Durham, on Little Bay, containing about sixty-five acres of excellent mowing and tillage land, &c. together with an orchard of good fruit trees on the same, now occupied by *John Edgerly.*

—ALSO—

A FARM situated in Newington, well known by the name of the Tuckey Farm, containing about 70 acres of good land, a proportional quantity of mowing, tillage, &c. and a small orchard on the same, now in the occupation of *James Southern.*

Said Farms are so generally known as to make a further description needless.—For purchase apply to DANIEL HUMPHREYS, or JOHN S. SHERBURNE.

Dec. 24. S. LARKIN, *Auct.*

N. B.—The above sale was advertised for Thursday the 12th, but is postponed till Friday the 13th day of January.

We the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Hon Nathaniel Rogers, Esq. Judge of Probate, to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

SAMUEL HAM,

merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that a further time of six months from the sixteenth day of November last, is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims—and that we shall attend that service on the first and last Mondays of January and the first Monday of the four following months, at William Shrafe's Store, Fore street, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM SHRAFE,
EDMUND H. QUINCY,
ISAAC WALDRON,
Commissioners.

Portsmouth, Dec. 31, 1815.

AN Annual Meeting of the Piscataqua Branch of the Foreign Missionary Society, will be held on *Tuesday Evening* next, at 6 o'clock, at the house of Mr. ANOS TAPPAN. C. BURROUGHS, *Secretary.*

December 31, 1815

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. *Nathaniel Rogers*, Esq. Judge of Probate for the county of Rockingham, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all the several claims on the estate of the late *OLIVE CLARK*, widow, deceased, represented insolvent; hereby give notice that six months is allowed the creditors to bring in their claims, and that we will attend at the house of *Mr. Thomas Moulton* in Jefferson-street, on the last Monday of January, and the last Mondays of the five following months, from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN LOCKE,
BENJA. AKERMAN,
NATHL. B. MARCH.

December 31, 1814.

American Inventions.

AWARE of the inconveniences to which the public generally, and Inventors in particular, are subjected for want of a suitable establishment in this town, for the display and sale of new Machines and Inventions, the subscriber tenders his services as Agent for receiving and exposing for sale Patent Machines and useful Inventions of every description, for a moderate commission.

JOHN M. BEARBORN.

Boston, June 25.

Customers to this News-Paper in the Country who stand indebted to the Printer for the last 15 months are called upon at the close of this year to make payment for the same; that being the only means by which the Paper can be continued. Dec 31, 1814.

POETRY.

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

By Thomas Moore, Esq.

'Tis the last Rose of Summer,
Left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone;
No flower of her kindred,
No rose-bud, is nigh,
To reflect back her blushes
Or give sigh for sigh!

I'll not leave thee, thou lone one!
To pine on the stem;
Since the lovely are sleeping,
Go sleep thou with them;
Thus kindly I scatter
Thy leaves o'er the bed,
Where thy mates of the garden
Lie scentless and dead.

So soon may I follow
When friendship decay,
And from Love's shining circle
The gems drop away!
When true hearts lie withered,
And fond ones are flown,
Oh! who would inhabit
This bleak world alone?

INVESTIGATION.

A committee of Congress, appointed to inquire into the nature and extent of the late devastation at Washington, have reported at large on the subject. The damages are thus estimated:

For repairs of Public Buildings,	D.460,000
For do. Navy-Yard, &c.	417,745
For do. Buildings and Fixtures,	92,425
	969,170

The Burlington (Vt.) paper of December 9, says—"We learn from unquestionable authority, that the enemy are preparing to build another fleet at St. John's and Isle aux Noix. Four large frigates and several smaller vessels, it is said, are contracted for, and to be built and ready for the lake service early next spring. The enormous price of *three dollars* per day is offered to American carpenters to work on their vessels.

ORDINATION.—On Wednesday the 14th instant, the Rev. Joseph Mix, was ordained to the pastoral care of the Church and Society in West-Suffield, Connecticut.

DIED,

In Augusta, Sarah Jane, daughter of Capt. *Hartwell Williams*, 11 months.

In Hallowell, Emily Frances, daughter of Capt. *Robinson J. Weeks*: Miss Sally Varney, 22.

In Windsor, Vt. Capt. Thomas Hewitt, Keeper of the State Prison, in consequence of a wound received from one of the convicts.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE FARM, situate in the town of Greenland, on the Great Bay, (so called) about one mile and an half from the meeting house, and four miles and an half from Portsmouth, formerly the Farm of the late D. Hall Jackson, and known by the name of the *Jackson Farm*. The Farm consists of about 150 acres of well cultivated Land, most of which is of the best quality. Any person wishing to purchase can have an opportunity of viewing said farm by applying to Jotham Johnson, on the premises.—For terms inquire of

ROBERT SMITH.

Portsmouth, Dec. 24, 1814.

FROST'S HOTEL.

GEORGE FROST having removed from the House lately occupied by him on Market-street, to M'Intire's building, Fore-street, opposite No. 7, Merchants Row, would inform the public that he continues to entertain genteel company, as usual. Every attention will be paid to those who will please to honor him with their custom. Dec. 17.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of LAND in Daniel-street, nearly opposite Mr. Jacob Cutter's, being 65 feet in front, and running back to Cow Lane, 160 feet.—Apply to

GEO. K. SPARHAWK, or
G. HUMPHREYS.

Dec. 24, 1814.

Notice.

THE Copartnership of LEIGH & FERGUSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against said firm are requested to present them to either of the subscribers for payment; and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Timothy Ferguson.

THOMAS LEIGH,
TIMOTHY FERGUSON.

South Berwick, Dec. 24, 1814.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he shall continue carrying the Mail from Portsmouth to Plymouth, by Durham, Northwood, Gilmanton, Meredith, &c. the first of January next; he likewise requests all those who are taking the Newspapers on that route, to continue the same encouragement to the subscriber. All business which the public will favor him with, will be gratefully received, and strictly attended to.

ISAAC ROBBINS.

Canaan, Dec. 17, 1814.

Wanted,

IN a small family, an industrious WOMAN, capable of performing its usual duties.—Immediate application to the Printer will be duly attended. Dec. 17.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are informed that the subscriber has been duly appointed administratrix on the estate of

JOHN AKERMAN,

late of Portsmouth, Rope-Maker, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs; she therefore calls on all persons who are indebted to said estate to make payment; and all who have demands against said estate to present them for settlement to

MARGERY AKERMAN, *Administrix.*
or to her Attorney,
Dec. 17. JOHN AKERMAN.

BLACK BOMBAZEENS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

LEMUEL DRAPER

Has just opened a variety of SEASONABLE GOODS,—among which are

BLACK Bombazeen and Bombazette;
An elegant variety of plain and figured Silk Handkerchiefs,
Black Barcelona do.;
Figured silk Tippets;
English Bandannahs, of superior quality;
Rich fancy satin and lustring Ribbons;
7-4 Persian and other fancy Shawls;
5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Imitation cotton do.;
4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens; Brown Hollands;
Fancy Vestings, Russia Diapers;
Diaper Table Cloths; Colrain Cottons;
India flag and bandanna Handkerchiefs;
Black Canton and Italian Crapes;
Ladies and gentlemens English and French silk Hose and Gloves;
Black and white Lace Veils;
Down Trimmings;
Bear and mock-sable MUFFS & TIPPETS,
Together with many other Seasonable Articles.
Portsmouth, Dec. 5.

Board of Health Lottery.

1 prize of		40 000 dollars!
1	of	20 000
1	of	10.000
1	of	5,000
1	of	3,000
1	of	2 500
2	of	2,000
1	of	1,000
6	of	1000
14	of	500
50	of	200

And many of 100, 50, &c. &c.

Union Canal Lottery.

1 prize of		20,000 dollars!
1	of	10,000
1	of	5,000
1	of	3,000
1	of	2,000
6	of	1,000
12	of	500

And many of 100, 50, &c. &c,

Tickets, Quarters and Eighths, for sale at

TUCKERMAN'S

Portsmouth Lottery and Exchange Office, for which Bills on the following Banks will be taken at par—

Washington,	Providence,
Coos,	New-Haven,
Gardiner,	East-Greenwich,
Waterville,	Narragansett,
Springfield,	Newport,
Saco,	Bristol,
Kennebunk,	Smithfield,
Pacific,	Warren,
Augusta,	New-Bedford,
Keene,	Cumberland,
New-London,	Bath,
Middleton,	Wiscasset,
Hartford,	Kennebeck.

Dec. 17, 1814.

Notice.

THE Subscribers are appointed Guardians of *SAMUEL HILL*, of Portsmouth, who is *non compos mentis*. Those who have demands against his estate, are requested to present them. ENOCH M. CLARK,
Dec. 17 1814. AMOS TAPPAN

FOR SALE,

THE BELL TAVERN Estate, situate on Congress-street, near the Court-House, Portsmouth, comprising the Tavern, 55 feet front, with extensive back Buildings, Stables, &c. standing on a lot of ground 86 feet front, and upwards of 200 feet in depth.

The unequalled advantages this stand possesses, from its situation on the principal entrance to the town, its central position, the proximity of the markets, and having been occupied upwards of thirty years as an Inn, are so well and so generally known, that it is considered almost superfluous, to mention them in this advertisement. *Also, for sale,*

Three lots of Ground, situate on Mason-street, adjoining the above premises, containing each 30 feet in front and 60 feet in depth, or in such portions as may suit the convenience of those who wish to purchase.—For terms of sale apply to

JACOB SHEAFE, *Agent.*

Portsmouth, Dec. 17, 1814.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Estate in Portsmouth, lying on both sides of Fore street, and extending back to High street, lately in the occupation of Madam *Whipple*. The Estate may be conveniently divided into three Lots, which may be sold separately or together as may best suit the purchaser. The Lot on the east side of Fore street measures about eighty four feet on the street, carrying that breadth into Piscataqua river, with the Wharf and Stores appertaining to the same. The second lot, on the west side of Fore street, measures one hundred and thirty three feet on the street, extending back one hundred sixty nine feet, with the large and elegant Mansion House thereon, with Out-Houses, &c. This lot contains about 21,000 square feet of land, and for eligibility of situation is equalled by very few in Portsmouth. The other lot is a very pleasant House Lot, situated on High street, and measures seventy two feet on that street, and carries that breadth one hundred and thirteen feet deep. Its high situation affords a very commanding view of the surrounding country. The terms of payment can be made accommodating to the purchaser.

NATHANIEL A. HAVEN.

Portsmouth, Nov. 19.

THE Proprietors of the *Portsmouth Aqueduct* are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Directors, Treasurer and Proprietor's Clerk, for the year ensuing, will be holden at the *Bell-Tavern*, in Portsmouth, on *Wednesday* the 4th day of January next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH AKERMAN Jr.

Portsmouth, Dec. 17, 1814. *Prop'r. Clerk.*

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG married MAN, who has been hired a Farmer, and can produce the most satisfactory recommendations, wishes a situation as a Tenant on a good Farm in this vicinity, or not farther than twenty miles from this town.—For further particulars inquire of the Printer. Dec. 17.

SALT.

250 hogsheads SALT,
FOR SALE BY
JACOB SHEAFE, Jr.

MISSES PURCELL

Inform the Public they have for Sale,

ELEGANT Thread Laces and Footings,
Silk Lace do., black do.
Black and white patent do.
Handsome white crape Trimmings,
Mazareen blue, brown, slate and white regent silk Trimmings,
White silk rolio do., white fancy rose do.
Silk ball and daisy do., silk fringe fancy do.
Simple do., birdseye do., pelisse do.
Plain and parti colored Chenilles,
Chenille Cord, Leipsic do., Bourbon do.
An assortment Silk Cords,
Bugle loops, Frogs, Serpents and Tassels,
Serpentine Buttons, Thread and cotton Fringes,
Cotton ball and daisy Trimmings,
Cotton rolio do., cotton wa'ed do.
Simple daisy do., cotton Tufts, tufted Roho,
Elegant Flowers in bunches,
Small Bouquets, Myrtle Wreaths,
Satin do., cramoisie do., Oldenburgs do.
Long do., temple do., short do.
Plumes of a superior quality,
Black and white curl'd regent do.
Do. short curl'd do. in bunches,
Velvet parti-colored do., common white do.
Black silk Velvet Gloves.
Figured velvet Ribbons,
A great variety of other Ribbons,
Handsome Bedford Stays,
Busks prepared for making Corsets,
Cotton Laces—and many other articles.
Portsmouth, Dec. 24.

MORE NEW GOODS.

JOHN BALL, Jr.

No. 5, Market-street—Sheafe's Building.

IN this day opening a variety of new GOODS, which he will sell at LOW PRICES for CASH—

Among which are

Corbean, brown, olive, mixt, olive brown, and green BROADCLOTHS;
Black and blue twilled do;
Real super. blue, do.;
Super blue and black Cassimeres; drab do.;
Mixt Sattonets; Stockinet; stout Velvets;
Large assortment Vestings;
Pelisse Cassimeres and Cloths;
Red figured Pelisse Flannel; Bombazette;
Coatings; Duffils; Fearey; blue Bocking;
Worsted Plaids; mill'd Cloths;
White red and yellow Flannels; Berlin Cords;
Mens black and mixt Worsted, Lambs wool, and gauze worsted Hose;
Boys worsted do.
Large assortment ladies slate and black worsted do. from 5s6 to 12s;
Childrens do.;
Mens and womens white cotton do.
Wash leather Gloves;
Black, white and colored Kid do.
Mens real Buck-skin do.; Buck-skin Mittens;
Common leather and Shaker do.
Black leather and worsted do; silk do.
Linen Cambricks, some of which are extra fine;
Fine 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens;
Goblhend and jaconet cambric; Muslins;
4-4 and 6-4 cotton Cambrics
Twilled and cordel cambric Cravats, with borders;
Fine plain and figured leno, crape, book and fine cambric Muslins;
Cambric Dimities;
5-4 and 6-4 dark and light English Ginghams;
Black Canabrics; Crapes; black Taffetas;
Modes; Laces; Silk Cords;
Black, green, brown and red silk Braids;
English and Spanish sewing Silks, all colors;
Twist; large assortment Ribbons;
Cabroes from 50 cents to 6s per yard;
Black twilled and double India Lustrings;
Green, brown and white Lustrings;
Pink and white figured Satins;
Corsets with elastic shoulders;
London Beaver Bonnets; straw Bonnets;
White, pink, blue, drab and black Plumes;
Down Trimmings; Shawls;
Black and colored Gallinas; Ferrets; Tastes;
Coat and vest Buttons; habit, glass and silk do.
Wire and pearl shirt do.
Pocket Handkerchiefs, very cheap;
Red twilled Bandannas; black silk Hdkfs
Cotton, silk and Bandanna do.
Red mill'd Caps; green worsted do.
Ladies & gentlemens Muguins, from 4s6 to 10s6;
Black tabby Velvets; Long Lawns;
Indispensables; Cuppee plaits; Furnitures;
India Cotton; Check; Nankeens;
Worsted Crewels; floss Cottons;
Patent Wire Sewing Cottons;
Fine cotton Balls;
Broad and narrow Tapes;
London pound and bundle Pins;
Patent Brazes; Hooks and Eyes;
10-4 and 11-4 double mill'd Blankets;
Cole.ain, British and steam loom Shirtings;
Russia Sheetings and Diapers;
Oval wood and lume Mouths;
Dowlas; woollen Gloves, Mittens and Stockings;

A fresh supply of

MUFFS and TIPPETS, from $2 to 18.

—*Also*—

A large assortment Factory Ginghams, Shirtings, Sheetings, Bedticking, Stripes, and Checks, from 1s6 to 7s6 per yard; knitting and sewing Cottons, warp Yarns, Chambray Shawls, &c. &c.

All kinds of homespun Cloths bought at the above store.

Uncurrent Money taken as above.

Christmas Presents.

JAMES F. SHORES

HAS for sale at the Juvenile Library, No. 1, Market-street, a great variety of *small Books*, suitable for presents—among which may be found,

The Book of Trades, or Library of useful Arts, describing the various mechanical Arts.

The Book of Games, or a history of Juvenile Arts, practised at Kingston Academy.

Choice Emblems, natural, historical, fabulous, moral and divine, for the improvement of youth.

Domestic Recreation, or dialogues illustrative of natural and scientific subjects.

Rosamond, in 2 vols containing several very interesting moral Tales.

Ursula, or the insufficiency of human attainments.

Biography for Boys, or characteristic histories.

Instructive and entertaining Dialogues for children, by Mrs. Guppy.—Besides those named, a great variety of *smaller Books*, suitable for all capacities. Dec. 24.

New Store with New Goods.

J. & J. A. HAVEN,

At their Store, one door east of the N.H. Fire & Marine Insurance Office, offer for Sale at small advance,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, viz.

SUPERFINE & common Broadcloths, of fashionable colours
Cold pressed blue & black do.;
Kerseymeres, single and double mill'd;
Queenscloths, Coatings, scarlet Duffils
Hunterscloths & Moleskins for surtouts;
Devonshire Kerseys, Forestcloths;
Worsted Stockinets, double & treble mill'd;
Blue raised Cord, do. do.;
Sattinets, some of merino wool;
Bocking; Flannels, some very fine;
Calicoes, printed Cambricks;
Ginghams, Scotch do.;
Silk & cotton Ginghams;
Winies, plaid & striped;
Variety of book, leno, laced and tambonred Muslins;
6-4 & 4-4 cotton Cambricks;
India Cottons, Russia Sheetings;
Russia Tablecloths & Napkins;
Dimity, white Jean;
Mens lambswool & worsted Hose, silk do;
Ladies slate colour'd & black do.;
Childrens colour'd do.
Habit beaver, kid & silk Gloves;
Mens buckskins, doe & beaver do.;
Cotton & woollen do., Mittens, red Caps;
Cotton, leather, & silk improved Braces;
Great variety of toilinet & swandown Vests;
Marcelles do. black Silk for do.;
India Lasting & Sarsnet;
Pelisse silks, fancy do.;
Large assortment of Ribbons,
Silk Trimmings for great coats,
Gimp, Key Trimming,
Black & white Italian Crape;
Cashmere silk & imitation Shawls,
Black & white lace Veils, thread Lace, Edging,
Bombazetts, Shalloons, figured Rattinets,
Linens, English Mottles, Ticks,
Romal, Mudras, & bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Gentlemens spotted cambric Neckerchiefs,
Do. London made water pro. beaver Hats,
Willow do. youths do. morocco jockies,
Ladies black regent Slippers,
Misses & childrens morocco & corlowan do.
Gentlemens London Boots, boys Shoes,
Full dress Coats, Pantaloons, Gaiters,
A large assortment Factory Goods,
Ginghams, Shirtings, Checks,
Beltick, Yarns, Sewings,
Tapes, Bobbins, Thread, Silk, Twist,
Shirt Wires, Pins, Leaders,
Quality & shoe Bindings,
Black & white Millinet,
Bed Lace, Cruel, &c. &c.

WANTED,

A quantity of Tow Cloth.

Dec. 17.

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM JONES, Jun.

Offers for Sale the following articles, by wholesale and retail, many of which were purchased at the late Marshall's sale in this town.

A GREAT variety of Calicoes, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams,
Stout steam loom patent Shirtings,
Women's black and white worsted Hose,
Men's ribbed & plain worsted & lamb's wool do.
Milled Coatings, Scotch worsted Plaids,
Drab, brown, lead, black & blue Cassimeres,
Black & blue Broadcloths & Cassimets,
Black Bombazetts, Sattinets, blue Plains,
Black, blue, brown, green & light Pelisse Cloths,
6-4 & 7-4 light & dark imitation Shawls,
Long Lawns, Scotch Lawns,
Fine 4-4 Irish Linens,
Common book & lenn Muslins,
Silk, Twist, Tape, at Buttons,
Coloured and white Bed Lace,
Carpet, quality and shoe Binding,
Cambric Wires and Buttons,
Ribbons, Chimerals, Silk Cords & Buttons,
Bandannah and very fine plaid silk pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black Crape, white and colored Flannels,
Russia Sheetings and Diapers,
Berlin Cord,
Black, blue, and mixt double and single milled Stockinets,
A great variety Winter Vestings,
1000 yds. factory Shirtings, Ginghams, &c.
Sewing Cotton, knitting and warp Yarn,
Sable and bear Muffs and Tippets, Plumes,
London beaver Bonnets, straw do.
Knives and Forks, cheap,
Gentlemen's bordered Handkerchiefs,
Cotton Cambric, cambric & jaconet Muslins,
Plain and twilled black do.
Black Mode, &c.
Cases assorted Needles, such as white-chapel, sharps, blunts, gloviers, saddlers, knitting and netting do. &c.
Ladies long and short white and colored kid Gloves. *Portsmouth, Dec. 8.*

SADDLERY GOODS.

NATHANIEL B. MARCH

Has for sale at his Store in Daniel-street,

HARNESS and skirting Leather, Hogskins, plated common Stirrups, Plated Bitts and Bonedomes, plated Snaffles, Corkeys, plated martingill Hooks, sleigh Bells, Plated and common Whips, plated curb Chains, Small pad Locks, trunk Locks, trunk Handles, Shoe Brushes, brass curtain Rings, Brass and plated harness Buckles, Waterhooks, Territs, plated and brass pad screws, Coach and chaise Laces, hollow Nails, Mattrass, &c.—Also, a good assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harnesses and Trunks.

LIKEWISE,
4 cast Iron STOVES.

Dec. 17.

New Fall and Winter Goods.

LEMUEL DRAPER

HAS just received and is this day opening a great variety of WOOLLEN and other SEASONABLE ARTICLES, which added to his stock on hand, make

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Staple and Fancy Piece Goods,

All of which will be sold at a small advance for CASH.

Portsmouth, Oct. 22, 1814.

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL LORD,

80 M. feet BOARDS;
A quantity of R. O. STAVES, and R. O. HOOKS;
30 barrels MACKEREL;
5 hhds. N. E. RUM and GIN;
3 chests Souchong TEA.
December 17, 1814.

Bath House.

THE Proprietors of the *Portsmouth Bath House*, are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the choice of Officers for the year 1815, and the transacting of any other business that may then come before them, will be holden at the *Bath House*, in Cross-street, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on *Monday* the 2d day of January next.

JOSEPH AKERMAN, Jr.
Portsmouth, Dec. 17. *Prop'r. Clerk.*

LOST,

ACCIDENTALLY, or stolen from the carriage of the subscriber, on the 20th ult. between Dover and Judge *Hale's* in Barrington, a small SWORD, silver hilt, marked E.P. on the hilt. Any person finding said Sword and will return it to the subscriber, shall have five dollars, or if taken designedly, any person apprehending the rogue, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have fifteen dollars reward, and all necessary charges paid.

EBENEZER DANFORD.

Meredith, Dec. 17, 1814.

POSTRIDER'S NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscribers for the *Portsmouth Oracle*, are requested to be prompt in making payment by the 1st of January next; and those who have their names returned to the Printer may have an opportunity of getting their bills and having the money returned to the Printer for their Papers by the subscribers if attended to in season, as we shall discontinue carrying the Mail at the close of the present year.

EBENEZER & NOAH DAVEFORD.

Nov. 26, 1814.

POST-RIDER'S NOTICE.

Subscribers are requested to make Payment for the Newspapers by the 1st of January next, on or before without fail, as I am called on by the Printers and must immediately pay them. Those who live from the road are requested to leave the money where their Papers are left. ELIJAH HODGDON.

Dec. 3, 1814.

JUST Published, and for sale at TAPPAN & FOSTER'S Bookstore,

"*A Few Weeks in Paris*, during the residence of the *Allied Sovereigns* in that *Metropolis*"

No. 45, Edinburgh Review,
No. 21, Quarterly Review.
No. 12, Vol. 2, Christian Disciple.—

The next number commences Vol. 3d, when subscriptions will be received as usual. Terms D. 1 75 per annum, published monthly.

December 24.

Rockingham Bank.

THE Stockholders of the *Rockingham Bank*, are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the choice of Directors will be holden at said Bank, on MONDAY the 2d day of January next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon;—they are also notified, that a dividend of Interest is declared, payable after the 1st day of January next.

J. S. PICKERING, *Cashier.*

Dec. 24, 1814.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. *Nathaniel Rogers*, Esq. Judge of the Probate of Wills, &c. for the county of Rockingham, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of TIMOTHY MURRAY, late of Newmarket, gentleman, deceased, represented insolvent; give notice that they will attend to the said business, at the dwelling-house of *David Chapman*, Esq. in said town, on the last Wednesday of December inst. and the last Wednesdays of the five following months, from 2 to 6 of the clock, in the afternoon of each day.

NATHANIEL KIDDER,
BENJAMIN LOVEREN,
SETH R. SHACKFORD.

Newmarket, Dec. 9, 1814.

NOTICE.

Kingston, (Jan.) July 9, 1813.

THE subscribers take this method of apprising their mercantile friends in the United-states, that during the present unhappy differences between Great-Britain and America, they intend generally to abstain from all communication by letters with their former correspondents, from prudential motives applicable to such correspondents.

They beg leave, however, to inform all who may have balances of sales in their hands, that orders for the same, any time during the war, will be paid at sight, or promptly remitted according to directions.

The utmost attention will be paid to the orders of gentlemen in America, who may be Agents for spanish, swedish, or other neutral merchants, trading under the prince regent's proclamations, with the islands of Jamaica or Bermuda; and the safety of all such property committed to their charge may be depended on, provided nothing is attempted under the sanction of such proclamations, contrary to the local laws of the respective islands, or in violation of existing blockades.

Being agents for the principal incorporated insurance companies, from the capital of south-carolina to Wiscasset, in the district of Maine, there are directors in each office, or merchants in every town to whom reference may be had, should new correspondents wish to communicate with the house in Jamaica, or that branch of it in Bermuda, now established at the post of St. George, and conducted by the Junior partner, under the firm of *W. Banks & Co.*

N. B.—All letters by cartels, to and from Kingston, are opened by the American agent for prisoners of war, or sent to him after being opened by the commissary of prisoners in America. B. B. & Co.

October 9, 1813.

BOOK BINDING.

J. TURNER informs the public that he has taken a Chamber over Mr. *Joshua Wentworth's* store, Court-street, where he intends to carry on the

BOOK BINDING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch; and hopes by paying close attention to the business, that he shall be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favor him with their work.

Blank Books of every description ruled to any pattern, and bound at the shortest notice. Dec. 17.

THE Subscriber respectfully requests all persons indebted to him to make payment without a more particular invitation.

JAMES RUNDLET.

Dec. 17, 1814.